

S/081/61/000/021/020/094
B102/B138

AUTHORS: Turkel'taub, N. M., Zhukhovitskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Choice of experimental parameters in gas chromatography

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1961, 69, abstract
21B556 (Sb. "Gaz. khromatografiya", M., AN SSSR, 1960,
144-161)

TEXT: Together with already published results (RZhKhim, 1958, no. 7, 20820; 1961, 6B698) the article gives the results of new studies of the influence of the experimental parameters on the degree of separation. The influence of the length of the sorbent layer on separation was studied for gas-adsorption and gas-liquid chromatography. The effect of different factors on band broadening was investigated. Band width and effective diffusion coefficient dependence on the flow rate of the gas carrier was examined, as also the dependence of the separation of a propane - propylene - butane mixture on the silica gel properties. An admixture of NaOH removes the irreversibility of butylene adsorption on silica gel and Al_2O_3 . The specific value of the adsorption can be raised by modifying

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Choice of experimental ...

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the silica gel and brick by adding organic solvents. Examples are given of the separation of multi-component hydrocarbon mixtures, using brick modified by vaseline oil and NaOH. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

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TURKEL' TAUB, N.M.; PALAMARCHUK, N.A.; SHEMYATENKOVA, V.T.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.;
Prinimali uchastiye: NECHAYEVA, L.A.; KHVOSHCHEVSKAYA, A.A.;
BALABANOVA, Ye.N.

Chromatographic analysis of organosilicon compounds. Plast.massy
no.4:51-56 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Silicon organic compounds)
(Chromatographic analysis)

TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.; AYNSHTEYN, S.A.; KUZNETSOV, B.V.

Chromatographic determination of impurities using a flame-ionization detector. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 6 no.12:44-50 D '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Gas chromatography)

YANOVSKIY, M.I.[translator]; ANVAYER, B.I.[translator]; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.,
red.; YANOVSKIY, M.I., red.; FESENKO, Ye.P., red.; YENISHERLOVA,
O.M., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn. red.

[Progress and achievements of gas chromatography; collected reports
and articles] Uspekhi i dostizhenia gazovoi khromatografii; sbornik
dokladov i state. Pod red. N.M.Turkel'tauba, M.I.IAnovskogo i E.P.
Fesenko. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi
lit-ry, 1961. 280 p. Translated from the English. (MIRA 14:10)
(Gas chromatography)

S/191/6/000/004/006/009
B110/B208

AUTHORS: Turkel'taub, N. M., Palamarchuk, N. A., Shemyatenkova, V. T.,
Syavtsillo, S. V.

TITLE: Chromatographic analysis of organosilicon compounds
(analysis of the reaction mixture of the direct synthesis
of methyl chloro-silanes)

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1961, 51-56

TEXT: The numerous chloro-compounds contained in the reaction mixture of the direct synthesis of methyl chloro-silanes, such as HCl , CH_3Cl , $(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{Si}$, HSiCl_3 , $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{HSiCl}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{HSiCl}_2$, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCl}$, SiCl_4 , CH_3SiCl_3 , $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiCl}_2$ etc., have hitherto been fractionated and determined with respect to density and chlorine content. K. K. Popkov suggested analysis by means of dispersion spectra. These methods, however, are not applicable to automatic production control. Gas chromatography is adequate for this purpose. The optimum conditions for the separation of methyl chloro-silanes have now been determined. Fig. 1 shows the device used. Helium

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served as the carrier gas. The temperature of the dosing device, the detector, and the column was adjusted by a thermostat with an accuracy of 0.5°C. The components were identified from the retained volume V_g^0 . The percentual concentration C_i was calculated by measuring the area of the peaks according to $C_i = [(S_i \cdot K_{si}) / (\sum S_j \cdot K_{sj})] \cdot 100$, where S_i = area of the peak; K_{si} = standardizing coefficients of all components of the system studied. The equation $K_{si} = (S_c / S_i) \cdot (C_i / C_c)$ holds, where S_c = surface of the peak; C_c = concentration of the standard component. The following data were studied: dependence of the degree of separation on the various static and dynamic parameters, nature of the solid carrier, stationary phase, velocity and moisture content of the carrier gas, and column temperature. Carrier gas, solid carrier, and stationary phase have to be carefully dried. Celite-545 (water capacity 0.02 %) and annealed Inza clinker of the type 600 (water capacity 0.87 %) were used as solid carriers. To study the effect of the stationary phase on the degree of separation, non-polar compounds (vaseline oil and dodecane), highly polar compounds (nitrobenzene and diethylene glycol ester of n-butyric acid), as well as

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the polyethyl-siloxane liquids BKX-94 (VKZh-94) and TMC-200 (PMS-200), the polymethyl-phenyl-siloxane liquids TMC-3 (PFMS-3), TMC-4 (PFMS-4), and AC-703 (DS-703) with different degrees of polarity were studied. Complete separation was accomplished by TMC-4 (PFMS-4) polymethyl-phenyl-siloxane and vaseline oil, as well as by TMC-3 (PFMS-3) and AC-703 (DS-703). The optimum velocity of the carrier gas is $\alpha = 80$ cm/min at a maximum separation criterion $K_1 = 2.6$ and minimum theoretical plate height $H = 0.21$ cm for $(CH_3)_3SiCl$ and CH_3SiCl_3 . The lowest theoretical plate height $H = 2.4$ cm is obtained at $40^\circ C$. The separation criterion decreases with rising temperature. Only three experiments were carried out: 1) As a stationary phase, nitrobenzene (20 % of the total weight of the adsorbent) was applied to Inza clinker (granulation 0.25-0.5 mm). Separation of HCl , CH_3Cl , $SiCl_4$, $(CH_3)_3SiCl$, $(CH_3)_2SiCl_2$, and CH_3SiCl_3 was attained at $40^\circ C$ and 20 min duration of the experiment with a 2 m long column 4-5 mm in diameter (Fig. 4). In the second experiment, two columns connected in series were used. The first 1 m long column (diameter 4 mm) contained TMC-4 (PFMS-4) (15 % of the total adsorbent weight), and the second 3 m long column (diameter 4 mm), vaseline oil (15 % of the total adsorbent

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Chromatographic analysis of...

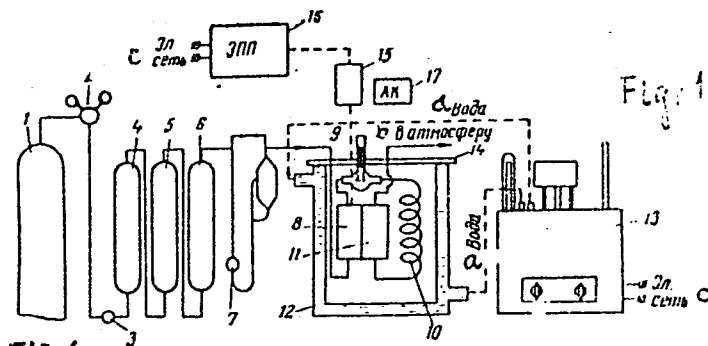
weight). The solid carrier was celite-545. At 40°C, the following compounds were thus separated: HCl, CH₃Cl, (CH₃)₄Si, HSiCl₃, CH₃HSiCl₂, (CH₃)₃SiCl₃, (CH₃)₂SiCl₂. The stationary phase of the third experiment was TCMC-3 (PFMS-3) and AC-703 (DS-703) (20 % of the total absorbent weight). The solid carrier was Inza clinker. The following compounds were separated at 40°C with a 4 m long column (diameter 4 mm): HCl, CH₃Cl, HSiCl₃, CH₃HSiCl₂, (CH₃)₃SiCl, SiCl₄, CH₃SiCl₃, (CH₃)₂SiCl₂. The following co-workers are mentioned: L. A. Nechayeva, A. A. Khvoshchevskaya and Ye. N. Balabanova. There are 6 figures, 5 tables, and 13 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 10: L. C. Curran, R. M. Witucki, P. A. McCusker, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 72, No. 10, 4471 (1960) Ref. 11: Edward, L. Reilly, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 76, No. 12, 3311 (1954) Ref. 12: W. H. Mefadden, Anal. Chem., 4, 479 (1958).

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Chromatographic analysis of...

Legend to Fig. 1: Schematic representation of the chromatographic device.
1) Helium cylinder; 2) reductor; 3) two-way cock; 4) and 5) coil receivers
dipped into a Dewar vessel with liquid nitrogen; 6) receiver with Anhydron;
7) rheometer; 8) and 11) detectors; 9) dosing vessel; 10) chromatographic
column; 12) water bath with thermostat; 13) TC-15 (TS-15) ultrathermostat;
14) asbestos plate; 15) bridge circuit with M-24 (M-24) milliammeter from
0 to 300 ma; 16) ЭПВ-09 (EPP-09) potentiometer from 0 to 10 mv; 17)
CTM-128 (STM-128) accumulator; a) water; b) to atmosphere; c) power supply.



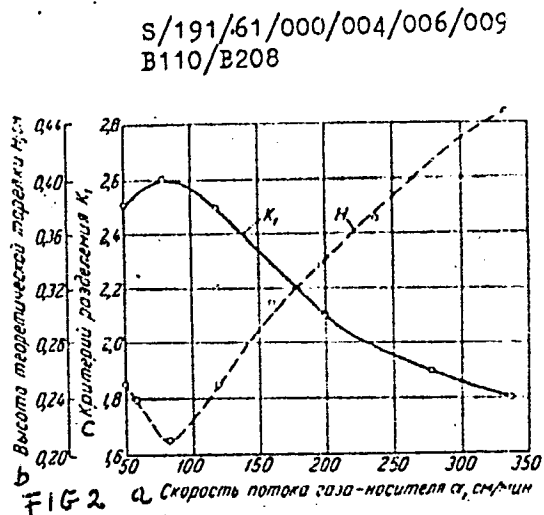
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Fig. 1

Fig. 1

Chromatographic analysis of...

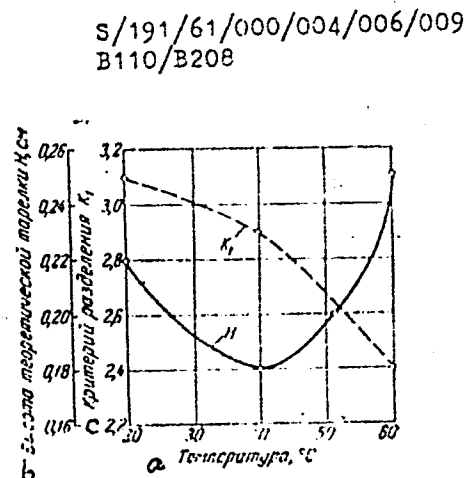
Legend to Fig. 2: Dependence of the separation criterion K_1 and the theoretical plate height H on the flow velocity of the carrier gas. a) Flow velocity of the carrier gas; b) theoretical plate height H , cm; c) separation criterion K_1 .



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Chromatographic analysis of...

Legend to Fig. 3: Temperature dependence of the separation criterion K_1 and the theoretical plate height H ;
a) temperature, °C; b) theoretical plate height H , cm;
c) separation criterion K_1 .



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Chromatographic analysis of...

Legend to Fig. 4: Yield curve of the reaction mixture of the synthesis of methyl chlorosilanes with nitrobenzene in a column. Carrier: Inza clinker impregnated with 20 % nitrobenzene; layer height 2 m, column diameter 4 mm; temperature 40°C; carrier gas = helium; a) time, min; b) voltage, mv.

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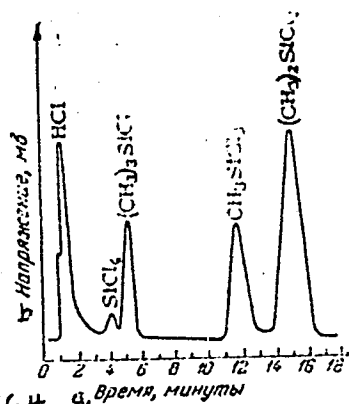


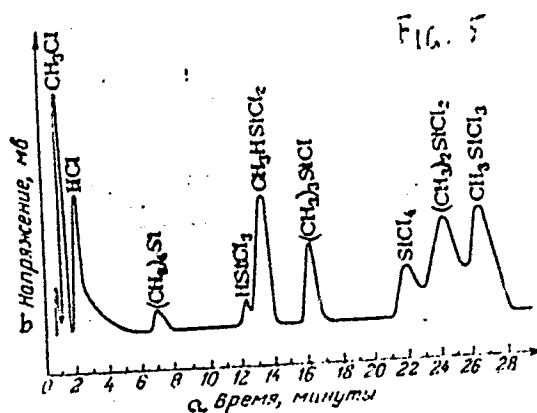
FIG 4

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Chromatographic analysis of...

Legend to Fig. 5: Yield curve of the mixture in two successive columns. Solid carrier = celite impregnated with 15 % PFMS-4; layer height 1 m; column diameter 3.5 mm. Solid carrier = celite impregnated with 15 % vaseline oil; layer height 3 m; column diameter 4 mm; temperature 40°C; carrier gas = He.



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Chromatographic analysis of...

Legend to Fig. 6: Yield curve of the mixture in a column with polymethyl-phenyl-siloxane liquid PFMS-3. Solid carrier = Inza clinker impregnated with 20 % PFMS-3; layer height 4 m; column diameter 4 mm; temperature 40°C; carrier gas = helium.

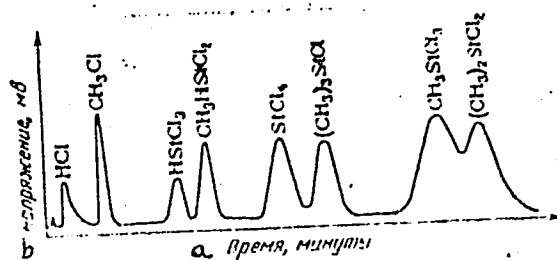


FIG 6

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-ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; SELENKINA, M.S.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.

Methods for the chromatographic identification of components
in mixtures of hydrocarbons. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 5
no. 11:57-64 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut. (Hydrocarbons)

TURKEL'TAUB, M.S.

Distribution of hypertension and the characteristics of its
course in Transcarpathia. Trudy Inst. klin. i ekaper. kardi.
AN Gruz. SSR 8:239-245 '61. (MIRA 17:7

1. Kafedra propedeuticheskoy terapii meditsinskogo fakulteta
Uzhgorodskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

ASTAF'YEV, Andrey Vladimirovich; TURKEL'TAUB, R.M., red.

[Ambient media and the reliability of radio equipment]
Okruzhaiushchaya sreda i nadezhnost' radiotekhnicheskoi
apparatury. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 359 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

SOV /137-58-12-24175

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 36 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Turkebayev, Y. A., Oyks, G. N.

TITLE: Intensification of Decarburization in the Melting Period During the Conversion of High-phosphorus Iron (Intensifikatsiya obezuglerozhivaniya v period plavleniya pri peredele chuguna s vysokim soderzhan- yem fosfora)

PERIODICAL: Sb. Mosk. in-t stali, 1958, Vol 38, pp 88-111

ABSTRACT: 130 heats with high-phosphorus iron and 13 with conversion pig iron employing oxygen blow of the bath (OBB) during the melting period (M) are investigated. 200 heats with phosphorus and conversion pig iron without blow are analyzed statistically. It is observed that as the amount of O₂ introduced increases the M time diminishes and oxidation loss grows. In OBB heats there is earlier formation of slag with higher [P₂O₅] than in heats without O₂ blow. A calculation of the amount of slag formed in M is provided. Calculation of the possible increase in temperature due to direct oxidation of impurities by gaseous O₂ is performed. Bath blow with O₂ makes for a significant over-heating of the Me, thereby affording a possible reduction in the next

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SOV/137-58-12-24175

Intensification of Decarburization in the Melting Period During the Conversion

period of the heat, viz., finishing. In OBB heats of rimmed steel (St) the metal (Me) temperature is somewhat lower than in heats without OBB, while the opposite picture holds in melts of rail St. This is explained by the endothermic nature of the reaction between [C] and the ore occurring in an early stage of M and by the differences in the quantities of ore introduced for these grade St. An earlier start of O₂ blow of the bath makes for reduction in M, formation of slags with higher [P₂O₅], longer Fe-lance life, and reduced carry-off of flue dust than when blow is begun later. The rate of C and P oxidation rises with increase in OBB intensity. Increase in OBB intensity does not interfere with attainment of the desired [P] at the close of M since it accelerates slag formation and the basicity of the slag rises. To verify the influence of initial [C] and [P] upon M duration, 2 100% molten pig-iron and 7 85% molten-pig iron heats were run. It is found that an increase in initial [C] and [P] in the charge upon OBB heats, with corresponding change in ore and limestone consumption, does not increase the duration of a heat.

V. L.

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AFANAS'YEV, S.G.; TURKENICH, D.I.

Metal desulfuration in oxygen-blown basic converters.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.11:57-59 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii.

(Bessemer process)
(Oxygen--Industrial applications)
(Desulfuration)

S/148/61/000/003/002/015
A161/A133

AUTHORS: Chelishchev, Ye. V., Turkenich, D. I., Zhetvin, N. P., Tunkov, V. P.

TITLE: Investigating the metal composition on different levels of the open-hearth furnace bath

PERIODICAL: Investiya vysshikh uchebnykh. zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1961, 31 - 36

TEXT: Two different views exist on the position of the decarbonizing reaction zone in the open-hearth furnace bath - according to the first this reaction takes place on the bottom according to the second on the metal-slag boundary. Large sampling devices always mixed the metal and caused different conclusions. The article presents information on an investigation carried out at the "Serp i molot" Plant with the aid of a new sampling device with a swiveling box and three 1-inch diameter pipes of different length, each pipe fitted with a metal shell on the end containing quartz metal receivers. A ball was blown on the receivers intake end and provided with a 1 mm diameter input hole that was plugged with aluminum. The aluminum melted after submersion and deoxidized metal filled the receiver. A spiral of aluminum wire in the receiver completed the deoxidation.

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Investigating the metal composition on different levels...S/148/61/000/003/002/015
A161/A133

Distances between the sampled metal levels were determined by the difference in length of the pipes. The carbon and oxygen contents indicated that the reaction takes place mainly in the transition layer between slag and metal spreading with the progress of carbon oxidation. The formation of the transition layer was verified on a model, and it was established that all the slag was absorbed by the metal at slag-to-metal layer depth ratio of 1:5 and a rimming intensity in the range of 0.3 and 0.6% C/h. The slag layer turned into a metal emulsion, and pure slag separated on the surface with an increasing slag quantity, or at a reduced carbon-burning rate. The slag layer in the investigated 50-ton furnace constituted 0.25 of the metal bath depth, which ensured a good intermixing of the metallic phase. Conclusions: 1) A definite regularity exists in the distribution of carbon and oxygen over the metal bath depth. The carbon content in the upper levels (particularly on the boundary with slag) is lower than in the deeper levels. Oxygen is distributed in an inverse way, and this proves that the decarbonizing reaction goes on at the metal-slag boundary. 2) The maximum carbon concentration drop between the top and bottom of the 50-ton bath was 0.1%. In most of the cases the difference was lower, particularly at a low carbon content in the metal. Highest deviation of the carbon content from the mean in the metal volume was in the thin sub-slag layer. Sampling from this layer may cause differences in carbon determinations in the furnace and in teeming. 3) The intermixing

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S/148/61/000/003/002/015

Investigating the metal composition on different levels...A161/A133

of metal during the melting of low-carbon steel changes this sub-slag layer and may speed up decarbonization and reduce the carbon content. There are 5 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i metallurgicheskoy zavod "Serp i molot"
(Moscow Steel Institute and "Serp i molot" metallurgical plant)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1960

✓

Card 3/3

TURKENICH, D.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Trends in the automation of smelting in oxygen converters.
Stal' 23 no.6:510-515 Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii.

TURKENICH, D.I.; SMOKTIY, V.V.; POTRUSAYEV, A.P.; POGREBNOY, Yu.N.;
ALEKSEYEV, L.A.; ZIN'KO, B.F.

Iron oxidation and the degree of oxygen use in converter
smelting. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.1:46-51 '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii.

TURKENICH, D.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5411

Konferentsiya po fiziko-khimicheskim osnovam proizvodstva stali. 5th,
Moscow, 1959.

Fiziko-khimicheskiye osnovy proizvodstva stali; trudy konferentsii
(Physicochemical Bases of Steel Making; Transactions of the
Fifth Conference on the Physicochemical Bases of Steelmaking)
Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 512 p. Errata slip inserted.
3,700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii imeni
A. A. Baykova.

Responsible Ed.: A. M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, Academy
of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: Ya. D. Rozentsveyg.
Tech. Ed.: V. V. Mikhaylova.

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115
Physicochemical Bases of (Cont.)

SOV/5411

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers and technicians of metallurgical and machine-building plants, senior students of schools of higher education, staff members of design bureaus and planning institutes, and scientific research workers.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports presented at the fifth annual convention devoted to the review of the physicochemical bases of the steelmaking process. These reports deal with problems of the mechanism and kinetics of reactions taking place in the molten metal in steelmaking furnaces. The following are also discussed: problems involved in the production of alloyed steel, the structure of the ingot, the mechanism of solidification, and the converter steelmaking process. The articles contain conclusions drawn from the results of experimental studies, and are accompanied by references of which most are Soviet.

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SOV/5411

Physicochemical Bases of (Cont.)

Zaykov, S. T. Using Lime-Iron-Ore Briquettes for Processing Pig Iron in a Converter With Oxygen [Blast] 319

PART III. NONMETALLIC INCLUSIONS AND
THE PROPERTIES OF STEEL

Popel', S. I., and G. F. Konovalov. Removing High-Temperature Melting Inclusions From Rimmed Steel 325

Volkov, S. Ye., and A. M. Samarin. Effect of Deoxidation on the Desulfurization of Steel 331

Butakov, D. K. Effect of Hydrogen on the Separation of Sulfur in the Structure of the Cast Steel 337

Rostovtsev, S. T., D. I. Turkenich, V. I. Baptizanskiy, and K. S. Prosvirnin. Nonmetallic Oxide Inclusions in Rail Steel Made in a Converter 344
Card 12 /16

S/148/61/000/011/004/018
E071/E180

AUTHORS: Afanas'yev, S.G., and Turkenich, D.I.
TITLE: On the problem of desulphurisation of metal in a
basic oxygen blown convertor
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Chernaya metallurgiya, no.11, 1961, 57-59
TEXT: The equilibrium distribution of sulphur between metal
and slag in an oxygen top blown basic convertor can be calculated
from:

$$\eta_{S_{\text{equil.}}} = \frac{(S)_{\text{equil.}}}{[S]_{\text{equil.}}} = K_S \frac{(n_{\text{FeO}} + n_{\text{bas.}})(n_{\text{FeO}} + n_{\text{bas.}} - n_{\text{acid}})}{n_{\text{FeO}} \cdot \gamma_{S^{--}}} \quad (2)$$

where: K_S - the equilibrium constant of the desulphurisation
reaction; n_{FeO} - number of moles of ferrous oxide in 100g of slag;
 n_{acid} - number of moles of acid oxides in 100g of slag; $n_{\text{bas.}}$ -
number of moles of basic oxides in 100g of slag; $\gamma_{S^{--}}$ - activity
coefficient of sulphur ions in slag which can be calculated from:
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On the problem of desulphurisation... S/148/61/000/011/004/018
E071/E180

$$\lg \gamma_S - - = 1.53 \frac{n_{\text{acid}}}{n_{\text{FeO}} + n_{\text{bas.}} - n_{\text{acid}}} - 0.17 \quad (3)$$

The equilibrium distribution of sulphur for a typical converter slag (48.0% CaO, 20.0% SiO₂, 10.0% FeO, 3.0% Fe₂O₃, 2.5% Al₂O₃, 5.0% MgO, 10.0% MnO, 1.5% P₂O₅) was found to be 5.6. The actual coefficient of distribution encountered in practice varies from 3.4 to 5.3. Therefore the equilibrium is not reached. Methods of improving the desulphurisation by earlier formation of basic slag are discussed (blowing in fine lime, use of basic sinter, use of fluorospar, increasing FeO content of slag). However, in view of thermodynamic limitations of the degree of desulphurisation which can be attained, the sulphur content of iron should be limited to 0.04-0.05%. A.M. Samarin, L.A. Shvartsman, M.I. Temkin and I.I. Bornatskiy are mentioned in the article.

There are 1 figure and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

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On the problem of desulphurisation.. S/148/61/000/011/004/018
E071/E180

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
chernoy metallurgii
(Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous
Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1961



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TURKENICH, D.I.; ROSTOVTSEV, S.T.

Nonmetallic inclusions in ~~bessemer~~ rail steel. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.7:62-66 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel--Metallography)

CHELISHCHEV, Ye.V.; TURKENICH, D.I.; ZHETVIN, N.P.; TUNKOV, V.P.

Investigating metal composition according to levels of the open-
hearth furnace bath. Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.3:31-36
'61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i metallurgicheskii zavod "Serp i molot".
(Open-hearth furnaces)
(Steel—analysis)

S/118/61/000/005/001/006
D203/D306

AUTHOR: Turkenich, D.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: Trends of automation in the converter process
PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 5,
1961, 7-8

TEXT: The production of steel in basic oxygen converters, introduced in recent years, was found to be 40% cheaper than production in open hearth furnaces. Experience with oxygen converters in the zavody (Plants) im. Petrovskogo (im. Petrovskiy) and im. Krivorozhskogo (Krivorozhskiy) [Abstractor's note: No further data given] has proved the need to introduce automation. Chemical reactions take place at high speeds and an automatic interruption of the blast at the required stage is essential. In the Petrovskiy plant, oxygen consumption integrators show at any given moment, the quantity of oxygen passed into the converter. The relation between the consumption of oxygen and the time of oxidation of the admixture of cast iron, at various conditions of

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D203/D306

Trends of automation...

fusion, permits an accurate estimation for interrupting the blast. There is also at the plant a recorder, designed by the Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki (Central Laboratory of Automation) for measuring the intensity of radiation of the flame over the neck of the converter. The instrument provides a record of extreme points attained at each successive fusion. At present the ЦЛА (TsLA) together with the ЦЛНИИЧМ (TsNIICHM) and the Petrovskiy plant are working out the relationship between the instrument indications and the various technological factors. The Institut avtomatiki gosplana USSR (Institute of Automation of Gosplan UkrSSR) in collaboration with TsNICHM started experimenting in 1961 with the oxygen converter at the Novo-Tul'skiy Plant to determine the percentage of carbon in the metal at any time of fusion by constant measuring of the flow of the exhaust gases and their Co and CO₂ content.

This will permit permanent computing of the content of carbon in the metal in the furnace. The difficulty lies in the unsatisfactory accuracy and great lag of existing CO and CO₂ analyzers. It is intended to study under half-production conditions the determination of the carbon

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S/118/61/000/005/001/006
D203/D306

Trends of automation...

percentage in the steel by continuously measuring the electromotive force, which is developed at the contact of the fluid metal with various conductors fitted in the converter lining. In the Novo-Tul'skiy plant, the TsNIChM is carrying out an investigation into the possible continuous measuring of the metal temperature in the converter during all times of fusion by an immersed thermocouple. A constructed moveable watercooled tuyere with the thermocouple fitted inside is equipped with fire resistant hoods. Each of the methods mentioned embraces only part of the problem of automatic control of converter fusion. A high degree of accuracy could be obtained only if the control would take into account a series of parameters. Thus in the future, application of an electronic computer is anticipated which could control the fusion under the optimal operating conditions. This mathematical solution will be a complex problem which must take into account various parameters (the metal temperature, the metal composition, the gas composition, etc.) and to establish the relationship between these parameters and the ideal composition of the steel based on theoretical computations and experimental work. The experiments will constitute the basis for the computer programming. In the Bessemer converters at the Dzerzhinskiy Plant, in

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Trends of automation...

S/118/61/000/005/001/006
D203/D306

collaboration with the Vychislitel'nyy tsentr (Computer Center), Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR, and the Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskii institut (Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Institute) work is being carried out on the utilization of an electronic computer. Its function consists in interrupting the blast when a preset percentage of carbon in the metal is reached. Information consists of various parameters directly or indirectly influencing the process (e.g. temperature, the radiation spectrum of the flame over the neck of the converter, the degree of flame brightness, the consumption of air, the quantity and the composition of the fused cast-iron, the composition of the exhaust gases, the quantity of the additions, etc.). Complete automation of the converter process could be brought forward and simplified if the limiting margins of the chemical and granulometric composition of the basic materials could be made as narrow as possible. This requirement concerns cast-iron and lime. The list of problems not yet solved includes the construction of an apparatus for automatic determination of the distance between the oxygen tuyere and the metal, the development of a method of precipitated analysis of the cast iron introduced into the converter, the development of accurate and inertialess gas analyzers.

Card 4/4

TURKENICH, D.I., inzh.; ROSTOVTSEV, S.T., prof.; BAPTIZMANSKIY, V.I., dotsent;
PROSVIRIN, K.S., inzh.

Effect of reduction and modification on the purity and resilience
of converter rail steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 2 no.3:
21-25 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Rekomendovano
kafedroy teorii metallurgicheskikh protsessov Dnepropetrovskogo
metallurgicheskogo instituta..

(Steel--Metallography)
(Railroads--Rails--Testing)
(Bessemer process)

TURKENICH, D. I.

НЕМЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКИЕ ВКЛЮЧЕНИЯ СТАЛИ

С.И.Павлов Г.Ф.Коробов	Очистка поверхности стали от тугоплавких включений
С.Е.Волков А.М.Семарин	Влияние метода раскисления стали и вакуумированной печи на процесс ее дегазации.
Д.К.Булатов Л.М.Мондильев	Влияние подкисла на образование сор в структуре металлов.
С.Т.Ростовский В.А.Турович	Особенности неметаллических включений в конвертерной раловой стали.
В.И.ВЕРБАЛЬСКИЙ К.С.Прокорев	
В.А.Уралов Ю.Т.Душманович Душманов	Включения в мартеновской стали, содержащей титан.
Ю.Т.Душманович Душманов О.В.Димит Е.В.Крутиков	Включения в мартеновской стали, содержащей окислы в шихте.
А.И.Хаводов	Осаждение раскислителя в процессе вакуумирования стали.
С.Г.Волков П.М.Давыдов	Разработка и внедрение новой технологии очистки мартеновской стали.
В.П.Карасев П.А.Аронов	Влияние пути ускорения раскисления металла.

report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical
Conference on Steel Production, Moscow-- 30 Jun 1959.

TURKENICHI, D. I. [Turkenich, D. I.]

Methods for the automation of converter process. Analole metalurgie
15 no.4:169-171 O-D '61.

(Bessemer process) (Automation) (Steel)

TURKENICH, D.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Automation of the Bessemer process. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 15
no. 5:7-8 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Bessemer process) (Automation)

TURKENICH, D.I.; SMOKTIY, V.V.

Apparatus for selecting samples of metal from a converter without
stopping the blow. Zav.lab. 29 no.5:628-629 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii im. I.P.Bardina.
(Metallurgical analysis)

RAFAILOVA, Kh.Kh., kand. geograf. nauk; TURKENICH, G.I.

Weather expected over the territory of the U.S.S.R. in
October 1964. Meteor. i gidrol. no.9:60-63 S '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov.

ACC NR: AT7005070

SOURCE CODE: UR/2546/66/000/154/0023/0033

AUTHORS: Borisova, L. G.; Turkenich, G. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Inertia of the air temperature over SSSR territory during different periods of solar activity

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy, no. 154, 1966. Vzaimodeystviye protsessov v stratosfere i troposfere i dolgosrochnyye prognozy pogody (Interaction of processes in the stratosphere and troposphere and long-range forecasting), 23-33

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric circulation, atmospheric temperature, solar activity, long range weather forecasting, atmospheric model

ABSTRACT: The relationship of the temperature anomalies of two consecutive summer months (June—July) and fall months (September—October) has been investigated as an example of the phenomenon of temperature inertia observed during periods of solar activity. The work was undertaken in view of the observed increase in the number of meridional processes taking place with an increase of solar activity, as it was indicated in an earlier work by L. G. Borisova and B. G. Khesina (Vliyaniye solnechnoy aktivnosti na formirovaniye sinopticheskikh protsessov. Trudy TsIP, vyp. 124, 1963). The probability of the retention of the anomaly of the average monthly air temperature from June to July was reviewed throughout a network of 98 stations in the Soviet Union during 1901—1962,

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7005070

and the coincidence of like signs of the temperature anomalies was calculated and tabulated for each station. The resulting probability values exceeded 70—80%. Such values cannot be accidental and thus can be employed in computations of long-term weather forecasts. It was found that the probability values for the retention of the sign of the anomaly of the average monthly air temperature varied for different periods of solar activity in various regions. This was attributed to the localized effect of the solar activity upon the formation of atmospheric circulation within a given region. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

KAPLAN, V.M.; TURKENICH, M.M. (Odessa)

Experience in the creation of clothing models from standardized
parts. Shvein. prom. no.3:27-29 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

TURKENICH, P.S.

"Canning industry of the Moldavian S.S.R." by M.M. Ursul.
Reviewed by P.S. Turkenich. Kons.i ov.prom. 18 no.2:42-43
F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Moldavia—Canning industry)
(Ursul, M.M.)

KHUMTSARIYA, R.K.; TURKESTANISHVILI, O.A.

Determination of optimum volumes and conditions of heat accumulation in complex solar heat pump systems. Trudy Inst.energ.AN Gruz.
SSR 16:75-88 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Solar energy)

(Solar heating)

TURKEVICH, A.M. [Turkovych, A.M.]

Morphine antagonists. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.5:13-15 '61. (CIA 17:10)

1. L'vovskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach
A.I. Kovalyukh).

PYATNITSKIY, S.S.; KOVALENKO, M.P.; LOKHMATOV, N.A.; TURKEVICH,
I.V.; STUPNIKOV, V.G.; SUSHCHENKO, V.P.; CHONI, G.P.;
KRYLOVA, V.I., red.; PEVZHER, V.I., tekhn.red.; DEYEVA,
V.M., tekhn. red.

[Vegetatively propagated forests] Vegetativnyi les. [By]
S.S.Piatnitskii i dr. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 447 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

I. 39910-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD/HW
ACC NR: AP6015460 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1434/1440

AUTHOR: Poltinnikov, S. A.; Turkevich, E. I.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of certain magnetic properties of nickel-cadmium ferrites

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 1434-1440

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic permeability, ferrite, temperature dependence, magnetic property, magnetic field intensity, Curie point

ABSTRACT: Measurements were made of the initial magnetic permeability as a function of the temperature and the magnetic spectra of nickel-cadmium ferrites of $\text{Ni}_{1-\delta}\text{Cd}_\delta\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ composition ($\delta=0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7$, and 0.8). With increasing proportion of Cd ferrite in the solid solution, its initial magnetic permeability increases. Initial magnetic permeability as a function of temperature shows a maximum near the Curie point; values of the maximum depend on composition and increase with increasing content of Cd ferrite. Magnetic spectra, determined at 20°C at $0.1\text{-}1000\text{ mc}$ are shown in the form of curves of the real and imaginary portions of initial permeability. Just as for nickel-zinc ferrites, compositions with a high initial permeability can be obtained; some compositions have a lower temperature coefficient than

Card 1/2

L 39940-66

ACC NR: AP6015460

do nickel-zinc ferrites. There is a clearly expressed low-frequency dispersion, seen distinctly on the Cole-Cole plot, with a relaxation time of $66 \cdot 10^{-9}$ sec. The authors thank G. A. Smolenskiy for assisting in the work and for discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 23Sep65/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 003

272/1.5

GRILETS, I.R. [Hnidets', I.R.]; TURKOVICH, M.M. [Turkevych, M.M.]

Ultraviolet absorption spectra of folic acid. Farmats. zhurn.
16 no.5:48-51 '61. (JAMA 17:10)

1. L'vovskiy Meditsinskiy institut.

TURKEVICH, M.V. [Turkevych, M.], kand.biol. nauk

Sacaline. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.2:27 F '61.
(Knotweed, Giant)

(MIRA 14:3)

TURKEVICH, M.V., kand.biolog.nauk

Actinidia. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no. 4:41 Ap '61.
(Actinidia)

(MIRA 14:5)

TURKEVICH, M.V. [Turkevych, M.V.], kand.biol.nauk

"Sakhalin, buckwheat." Nauka i zhyttia 10 no.7:32
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Polygonum sachalinense)

TURKEVICH, Nikolay Mikhaylovich, prof., doktor farmatsev. nauk; RAPAPORT,
L.I., red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Chemistry of new hypotensive substances] Khimiia novykh gipotensiv-
nykh sredstv. Kiev, Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1961. 206 p.
(MIRA 14:11)

(HYPERTENSION) (DRUGS)

ZUBENKO, V.G. [Zubenko, V.H.]; TURKEVICH, N.M. [Turkevych, M.M.]

Synthesis of azolidine derivatives with a possible hypoglycemic effect. Report No.3: Sulfacyl derivatives of pseudothiohydantoin. (MIRA 18:10)
Farmatsev.zhur. 20 no.1:6-10 '65.

1. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ZUBENKO, V.G. [Zubenko, V.H.]; TURKEVICH, N.M. [Turkevych, M.M.]

Synthesis of azolidine derivatives with a possible hypoglycemic
action. Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.3:10-14. '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii L'vovskogo meditsinskogo insti-
tuta.

TURKEVICH, M.M. [Turkevych, M.M.]

Antagonists of folic acid and its components. Farmatsev. zhur. 18
no.1:3-9 '63. (CIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii L'vovskogo meditsinskogo insti-
tuta.

TURKEVICH, N.M. [Turkevych, M.M.]

Properties and structure of pentabismol. Farmatsev. zhur.
18 no.5:30-31 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii L'vovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

VLADZIMIRSKAYA, Ye.V.; TUKEEVICH, N.M.

Substitution in the azolidine ring. Part 18: Ultraviolet absorption spectra of pseudothiohydantoins with pyridine substituents. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.10:1079-1082 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

TURKEVICH, N.M.; PASHKEVICH, Yu.M.

Synthesis of the derivatives of thiazolidone of biological interest.
Part 16: Effect of substituents in the thiazolidone ring on the
absorption spectra in the ultraviolet. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.11:3718-
3721 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Thiazolidinone--Spectra)

TURKEVICH, N.V.

Some results of the acclimatization of trees and shrubs in Kiev.
Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.27:11-17 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Botanicheskiy sad Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im.
akad. A.V. Fomina.
(Kiev--Acclimatization (Plants)) (Trees) (Shrubs)

MIZRUKHIN, I.A., prof.; TURKEVICH, O.M., zasluzhennyy vrach UkrSSR;
DANILYUK, S.I.; MEL'NIKOVA, M.R.

Benzohexonium treatment in arteriosclerotic psychosis. Vrach.
delo no.2:151-152 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kiyevskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni akademika
I.P. Pavlova.

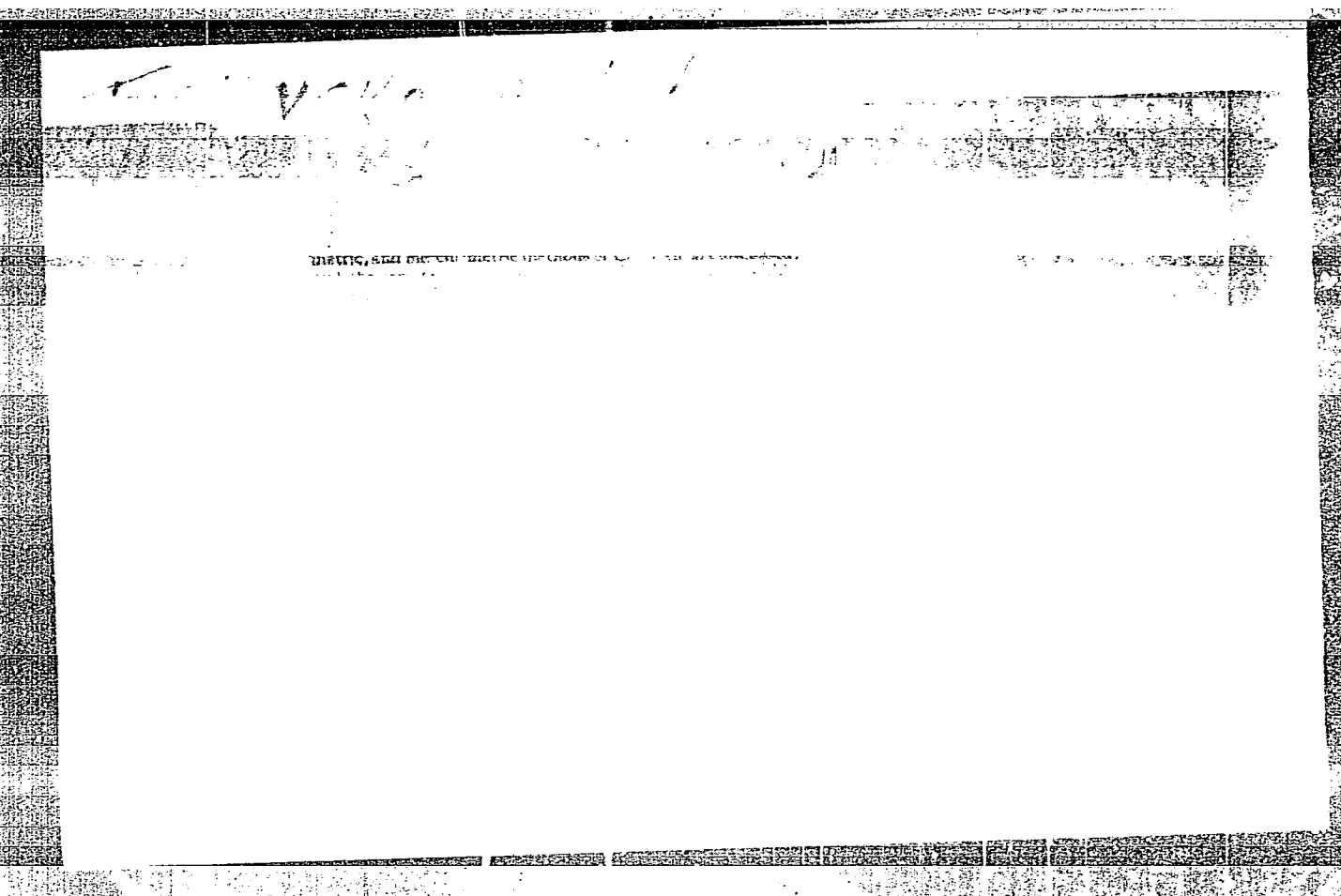
(HEXONIUM--THERAPEUTIC USE) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)
(PSYCHOSES)

~~TURKINA, V.S.~~ redaktor; TREPENENKOV, R.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
nauchnyy redaktor; BORODINA, I.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; EL'KINA,
M.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Manufacture and use in construction of large elements made of
cellular and other lightweight concretes] Proizvodstvo i primeneni-
e v stroitel'stve krupnorazmernykh konstruktsii iz iacheistykh i
drugikh legkikh betonov. Pod red. V.S.Turkina. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
po stroit.i arkhitekt., 1957. 146 p. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii
stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Turkin)
(Lightweigh concrete) (Precast concrete construction)

The effect of discharge conditions in a hollow cathode on the
line intensity was studied. Ti, Cu and Kr lines were examined
(especially the Ti resonance lines) on a Fabry-Perot interferometer.



TURKEL'TAUB, N. M.

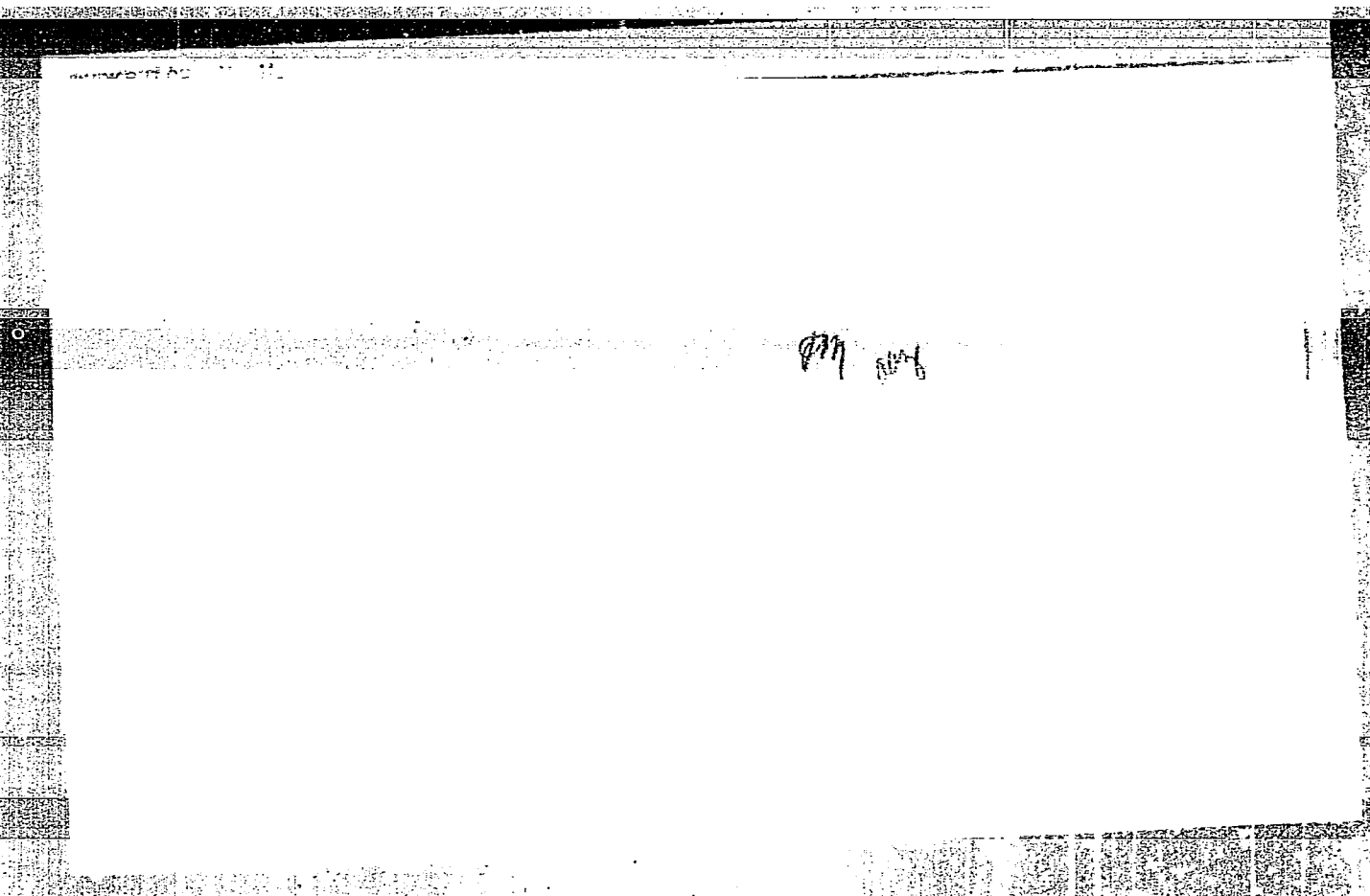
ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.

. Device for continuous gas analysis. Zav.lab. 22 no.10:1252-1255
'56. (MLRA 10:5)

(Gases--Analysis)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520019-4



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520019-4"

TURKEVICH, N.M. (Kiyev, ul. Mikhaylovskaya, d.7, kv.7)

~~Nov.khir.arkh.~~ Role of endocrine factors in the development of breast cancer.
Nov.khir.arkh. no.3:18-24 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Laboratoriya kompensatornykh i zashchitnykh funktsiy (zav. -
akad. AN USSR P.Ye.Kavetskiy) Instituta fiziologii AN USSR.
(BREAST--CANCER) (ENDOCRINE GLANDS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520019-4

VI. M. Sternberg

VI. M. Sternberg

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520019-4"

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TURKISH TALENT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520019-4"

gradient across the radius of the column. Special expts.
with narrower tubes (diam. ≈ 0.5 cm.) lead to reduced val-
ues of D by an order. The equation describing diffusion
spreading during thermal conduction is also valid.

1/11/77

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

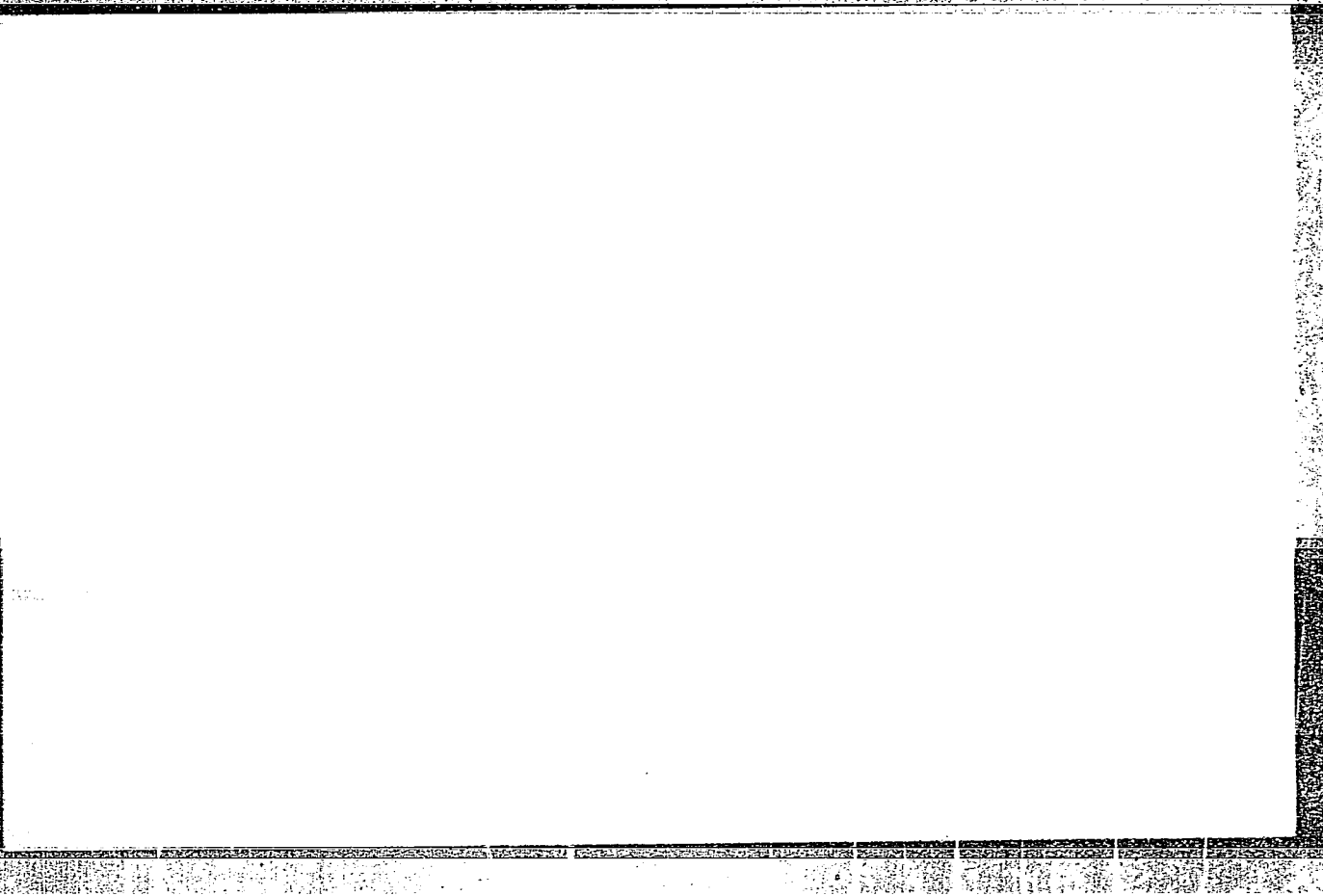
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Turkel'taub, N.M.

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - General Questions

G-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11986

Author : Turkel'taub N.M., Zhudhovitskiy A.A.

Title : Chromatographic Methods of Gas Analysis

Orig Pub : Zavod. laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No 9, 1032-1039

Abstract : A review. Bibliography 51 references.

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520019-4

TOP SECRET - R N M

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520019-4"

It is noted that the above information can be developed

TURKEY, TAVB, N. M.

TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.; KANCHEYEVA, O.A.

~~SECRET~~
Composition of the gas desorbed from the core sample in thermal
analysis of bitumen. Trudy VNIIGRI no.7:234-239 '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Bitumen) (Geochemical prospecting)

TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.; ABRAMOVICH, L.Yu.

Expulsion method for the removal of gas. Trudy VNIIGRI no.7:240-244
'56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Geochemical prospecting)

UR RELTAUB, N.M.

CHROMATOGRAPHIC METHOD OF SEPARATE DETERMINATION OF
BUTADIENE, STYRENE, AND ACETYLENE

2 1/2 in 5/11

TURKEL'TAUB, M.S., professor; KHALEVINA, G.L.

Therapy of pulmonary abscess. Klin.med. 31 no.10:88 0 '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - professor M.S.Turkel'taub) Arkhangel'skogo meditsinskogo instituta i Bol'nitsy vodnikov im. Semashko.
(Lungs--Abscess)

TURKEMEN, P.S.

Wine and Wine Making

Elucidate more extensively questions of economics and organization of production.
Vin. SSSR 12, no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, SEPTEMBER 1952, ~~1952~~, Uncl.

TURKESTAN A. S. S. R.

Materials on All Russian agricultural census of 1917 and 1920.

Tashkent, 1924- (54-45283)

HD2105.T8A45

84-58-1-4/32

AUTHOR: Turkestan'skiy, V., Squadron Political Officer

TITLE: Perfecting Duty Schedules (Po novomu rasporyadku)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp 5-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reports on problems of scheduling the work, rest, and on-the-job training of crews within an operational unit. A method of scheduling is described, designed to facilitate weekly meetings of the bulk of the personnel of every squadron for instruction. "Seminars of plane commanders", as a way to exchange experience, are said to have justified themselves. The presence of the squadron commander or his deputy at the take-off briefing is made compulsory, to be sure that one of them receives advice on weather and conditions along the route. The equipment utilization rate increased by 102 hours for every plane on inventory, and 121 hours for every plane in operation in the 3rd quarter of the year in comparison to the second. The corresponding figures in 1956 were only half of those mentioned. The new organization of flights also has permitted three times as many party members to study at the Marxist-Leninist University as before. The problem of disparity between the available flight personnel, the number of flights, and the planned flight hours has been solved in spite of numerous obstacles, but it leads to the conclusion that 80-85 flight hours per month for a crew is about the maximum. At present, the actual monthly flight time

Card 1/2

Perfecting Duty Schedules

84-58-1-4/32

for a crew is still above that level, and the weekly rest periods must often be cut down by 3 - 4 hours. The author suggests that the number of meetings, conferences and classes should be reduced and their quality and effectiveness should be raised instead.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Scheduling - Military requirements

Card 2/2

TURKESTANSKIY, V.

TURKESTANSKIY, V., zastititel' komandira otryada po politicheskoy chasti.

On a new schedule. Grazhd. av. 15 no.1:5-7 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Aeronautics, Commercial)

TURKESTANSKIY, V.

How we lower costs in transportation. Grazhd. av. 13 no.8:4-6
Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Zamestitel' komandira podrazdeleniya po politicheskoy chasti.
(Aeronautics, Commercial--Freight)

TURKETTI, Z. ~~1~~

"Synoptic Conditions for the Extreme Prospective," Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya,
Issue No. 1, 1949.

U-1442, 28 Aug 51

TURKETTI, Z.L.

Rain and Rainfall - Moscow

Precipitations in Moscow, Met. i gidrol.m No. 5, 1949.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, October, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

TURKETTI, Z.I.

AMS

ATMOSPHERIC DISTURBANCES

3.5 -152

551.515.11551.509.3(02)

Udachurina, A.A. and Turketti, Z.I. "Uloviia obrazovaniia atmosferykh frontov. (Conditions for the formation of atmospheric fronts.) Leningrad, "Gidromet. izdat., 1950. 71 p. diagrs., 12 refs., biblio. DLC- A seemingly popular rendition of the essential rules for calculating cyclogenesis, anticyclogenesis, frontogenesis, frontolysis and other synoptic-dynamic processes from the surface and constant level charts and standard aerological diagrams. Advective changes of pressure and temperature, dynamic changes and frontal changes in lower and upper troposphere are treated with amazing thoroughness for so concentrated presentation. Fronts in the free atmosphere (upper fronts) are also considered. Many schematic and sample diagrams and charts are included. Subject headings: 1. Dynamic meteorology 2. Synoptic forecasting 3. Textbooks. - M.R.

Исследования, Л. Л., и др. ав.

Atmospheric fronts.

Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1952.

126 p. maps.

(Nauchno-populiarnáia biblioteka) (54-18445)

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